

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, HIOGO {PRINCESS ALICE} THURSDAY, 20th October, 6 A.M.
and YOKOHAMA {Capt. P. Gersch (T. 20,500)}

JESSELTON, UDAT and SAN {BORNEO} (T. 5,050) SATURDAY, 22nd October, 9 A.M.
DAKAR {Capt. F. Sembli}

MANILA, YAP, MARONN, NEW- GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYD. {PRINZ WALDEMAR} SATURDAY, 5th Nov, Daylight.
NEY and MELBOURNE {Capt. F. Iscke (T. 6,500)}

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless-Telegraphy New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELBURN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1910.

Intimations.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, etc. or neuritis, low vitality, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, hallucinations that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of which is the greater portion of the injury, ill-health, and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerve, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or overimpurification of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter how it is imbedded into the system, it penetrates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, discoloured and glandular eruptions, roughness, and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, boils, or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Send stamped envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., DOVECL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, OASH CHEMISTS.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

in drinking the cheapest and most agreeable Table Mineral Water

agreesable Table Mineral Water

approved by the French Faculty of Medicine.

Large Bottles 50.50
Dozen 5.25
Case 50 Bottles 11.50
" 60 " 13.20

SOLE AGENTS: "FRENCH STORE" Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

OSMAN & CASUM, 1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPAKED Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES. LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVICETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS. Samples on application. Coast Port Orders carefully executed

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES; Hongkong, 19th March, 1907.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance . . . 80 "	Width of Entrance . . . 50 "	Width of Entrance . . . 63 "
Water on Blocks 88 "	Water on Blocks . . . 86 "	Water on Blocks 81.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 1392, Takashimacho Office 393, or 2050, Infancho Office 2251.

206 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances. 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,363 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.56 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910.



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD

TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

61, DES VOUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 875 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHAWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th August, 1910.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND TOILET REQUISITES

FO. SALLY.

13, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

To Let.

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., CLIFTON GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, COMNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-KEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East corner of Observation Place. The Terms stops at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1910.

TO LET.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

ONE GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1910.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

Dentistry.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

THIN T'G.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO at No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910.

A SAFE THAT FLOATS.

TO PREVENT THE LOSS OF TREASURE BY SHIPWRECK.

A buoyant safe that, in case of disaster, will float to the surface as the ship with which it is equipped sinks into the lower depths of the sea, has been invented by four mechanics in the Puget Sound Navy Yard, who have devoted their spare time in the past six years to perfection of the device. The four, of whom A. F. Shepherd is a resident of Charleston for eight years, is the leading spirit, have patented the device in the United States and the principal foreign countries. In the last few months they have reconstructed and simplified their invention, and declare that it now is ready to be put to practical use.

The safe, a large cylinder of steel, is divided into two compartments, the upper one an air chamber that will give the required buoyancy and the lower a receptacle for the ship's papers, registered mail and such valuables and money as usually are placed in the care of the purser by passengers. The device will rest in a shaft alley, one deck in depth, on either side of which will be angle bars to guide the safe out of the vessel as the latter founders. The bottom of the shaft and bulkheads surrounding it will be constructed so as to admit the water under the safe as the invading flood rises in the hull. The safe door will be watertight and fastened with the regulation combination lock.

The possibility of the device becoming obstructed in its passage from the shaft has been eliminated by the simplicity of the invention. It will be attached to the ship by a cable, one to three miles in length, that will run out as the boat sinks and in this way the safe will indicate the point at which the boat lies on the submarine floor.

As viewed from the deck, the appearance of the safe will be similar to that of a manhole in the street, the top of the air compartment alone, will be visible. In case of a boat already built and in which, therefore, construction of an air shaft would necessitate some remodeling, the total cost, including installation, the inventors estimate, would not exceed \$1,000. The safe can be built in any size desired and will be of burglar-proof steel.

A safe forty-eight inches in diameter, six feet long, and weighing 1,550 pounds will carry 2,000 pounds of matter in the lower compartment and still retain a buoyancy of 5,000 pounds, which would be equal to about sixteen tonnes of freeboard above water.

WILL SAVE ALL VALUABLES. "In case of shipwreck," said Shepherd, "our invention will preserve the vessel's papers, manifest, passenger list, valuables of passengers, registered mail money or specie in transit and also correct and do away with burdensome insurance and underwriting. It also will give proof positive of the presence of passengers aboard and simplify the settlement of estates. Had such a safe been aboard the steamboat 'Dix' at the time she was sunk in a collision in the Seattle harbour the vessel could have been located and brought to the surface at once."

"The steamship 'Islander' lies at the bottom of the ocean in 200 feet of water four miles from Tucson with \$750,000 in treasure aboard. The depth at which she lies is effective in recovering submerged wrecks does not exceed 100 feet. If the 'Islander' had been equipped with a buoyant device, such as our own, the treasure would have been saved."

"In the wreck of the steamship 'Dakota,' of the Great Northern line, all the mail went down with the boat, causing an enormous loss to the Government. None of the mail ever was recovered. An ordinary bulk, provided with our buoyant marine device, would be 100 per cent. safer for carrying valuables and mail than the best ship ever constructed. It is the latter in equipped with the ordinary safe. Millions in treasure are at the bottom of the ocean and out of circulation for all time as a result of the antiquated custom of anchoring valuables in wrecks."

"In handling the Alaskan mails, the post office is burdened with the responsibility for millions in treasure and money each year, because shippers wish to be secured against loss and to escape the charges both of express and insurance companies. The shipper throws the liability on the post office department wherever the opportunity offers. In every case where mail is lost the Government brings suit for recovery, but never succeeds in collecting from the bondsmen of the carrier."

"All these evils would be remedied by the use of the buoyant safe."

Shepherd and his associates have brought their invention to the attention of the American Department of Commerce and Fisheries. They also have patented a buoy for submarines that is based on the same principle as the safe. If any accident that would send the submarine to the bottom, the buoy, which will be attached to the boat by a cable, can be released and, on rising to the surface, will show where the vessel lies. As each submarine is accompanied by a tender, this, it is stated, often would prevent loss of life. A submarine is so light that it can be raised by a tug with an ordinary anchor hoist."

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Auction.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

THURSDAY, the 20th day of October, 1910, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Auction Rooms in Ice House Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

IN ONE LOT,

known as Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15, Li

Sleg Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The property consists of all that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong formerly Registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of

Marine Lot Number Seventy-one and now known there as Sections R, S, T, U and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot Number Seventy-one and has an area of 8,190 1/2 Square Feet or thereabouts.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from the Vendor's Solicitors,

Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER & DEACON, No. 2, Des Voux Road Central,

Hongkong, and also from the Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 19th October, 1910.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that the weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM. Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL. Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 100 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 500 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 500 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 500 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted by the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:—

Cap Rock Aberdeen.

Waglan San Ki Wan.

Stanley Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson. Sha Tin Koh.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Flagstaff houses.

F. G. FINE, Director.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT in PINIS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1910.

FAIR-PLAY FOR THE WICKED.

Long, long ago, so long ago that all men have forgotten when, so long ago that Time itself had stopped where in that dimension of the Highest Mathematics where circles are squared and where, produced to infinity, parallel lines at last meet in infinite space, there was a Nation.

It was a Nation so great that it occupied not only one land, nor only three kingdoms, but was a Nation of Nations in many Countries all around the world. The people of that mighty race were distinguished by their intrepidity, bodily cleanliness, high looks, and above all for their passionate love of a god they worshipped, and called "fairplay." Their pride and boast was that their laws were so made as infallibly to protect the innocent, the weak, and the helpless. They declared that no accused man, no matter what the errors of his past or the wickedness of his present life might have been, the moment he appeared before his fellow countrymen charged with the commission of an offence against the law, he was regarded as innocent, until irrefragable evidence and the verdict of a jury had branded him as guilty. So jealous were these people of the protection of accused persons that they provided them with able pleaders learned in the law to defend them, and all men who dared to comment publicly on the question of a man's guilt or innocence while his trial was pending, were punished for exhibiting a want of love of fairplay, and for daring to show contempt of the proceedings of the Courts. Many fierce conflicts were fought in this Nation's history to inspire so admirable a sense of justice and such a dread of injuring the innocent, among police, the Bench and the public. Men accused of murder could not be punished by a Court which was unable to find them guilty of man killing, but were well convinced that they had committed barstury or libel. A man charged with, but not convicted of committing theft, could not be punished because the Court knew, or was morally convinced, that he was a rascal anyway. No such verdicts were ever returned as that alleged against a rough-and-ready jury presided over by a rough-and-ready judge in a Western land, viz., "Well, judge, we find that prisoner didn't kill deceased Bill Bates nor he didn't steal his horse, but we vote we hang him on general grounds."

This would have been regarded as totally illegal and contrary to the laws of their idol, fairplay. Yet somehow there seems to have at last appeared a cancerous growth in their body politic which at last killed them entirely. For, deserting their fairplay, they began to admit other gods to their worship. This would not have mattered, for that people once loved all good gods. But they broke that fundamental law of fairplay which forbade them even to fly a naughty schoolboy because though he was innocent of one piece of mischief he was morally certain to have been guilty of another one yesterday, and to be about to be guilty of another to-morrow. On general grounds, they decided, a man might be resolutely hunted down, and treated as guilty of something, no matter what. Weeks of imprisonment, the undying shame of being marched through the streets by Indian constables, and shackled to some Chinese criminal, the indelible stain of repeated and terrible accusations, could be heaped, calamity after calamity, on such a man. And the people having lost their sense of ancient justice and their old love of fairplay, did, we are told, apply a prosecution so terrible that it nearly laid itself open in some cases to the charge of vindictiveness and almost of advising juries and Courts to hold against a prisoner the very ability and adroitness of the learned pleader engaged in his defence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

GENERAL VISITORS. Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea, left Seoul for Tokyo on October 16.

A FISHERMAN was fined \$50 this morning for being in possession of a quantity of dynamite at Stanley.

A CHINESE was awarded one month's hard labour in the Police Court this morning for embezzling the sum of 69 cents from the Kwong Lun shop.

FOR snatching a gold ear-ring from a Chinese woman, a native was sentenced to six months' hard labour, four hours' strokes and twelve strokes of the birch at the Magistracy this morning.

THE Government is issuing a 2d. postage stamp bearing the portrait of King George's head and the Imperial Crown, with shields on the corners representing the union of the races and territories.

A CHINESE report says that Sheng Kung-pao favours the adoption of a gold standard in China and has decided first to mint one million of the new silver coins and adopt a nominal gold standard as an experiment.

AN egg weighing 8½ ounces was what Mr. A Scott, a poultry fancier in Dever, recently found in the nest of one of her Plymouth Rock hens. It is believed to be the record hen's egg, and has been placed on exhibition. The ordinary weight of a hen's egg is two ounces.

AN amusing side to the Portuguese revolution is disclosed by a wire dated the Hague, October 6. It appears that Miss De Lyx, a lady friend of King Manuel, complained to the Portuguese embassy at the Hague that she could get no information about him there. She told a reporter that Manuel was a good young fellow, and had mastered several languages.

THE steel frame-work for the new steamer for the Arab Steamship Company has arrived at Sandakan; the building slip which has had to be specially made is now completed and the keel of the hull already laid. The steamer is to be 185 ft. long by 26 ft. beam and 13 ft. 6 in. depth. She will have a carrying capacity of about 6,000 tons and is by far the largest craft ever constructed in North Borneo. She is to have accommodation on the upper deck for 12 first class passengers and electric light will be installed throughout the vessel.

THE Cebu newspaper, *Amoy Sun*, has been seized for non-payment of its internal revenue taxes, amounting to 42 centavos. According to a statement by the editor of the paper, the delegate of the provincial treasurer accompanied by the chief of police entered the office of the paper about ten o'clock on the morning of September 30 last and announced that the plant was "arrested" by order of the agent of the internal revenue department. The type in the cases and that in the forms which were about to be carried to the press, was seized and dumped into boxes prepared for it and all work in the office suspended.

CHINA BORNEO CO.

SLIPWAY BUSY.

THE U.S. coast guard *Palawan* arrived at Sandakan on the 23rd ult. having been ashore on an uncharted reef on the S.W. Coast of Palawan. She was placed on the China Borneo Company's slip on Sunday night and was found to have sustained extensive damages, the brass stern shoe being broken in half in two places, the rudder post and head badly cracked and other serious damages sustained by the hull. The *B. N. Herald* understands that it is uncertain as yet whether the steamer will be entirely overhauled or only repaired sufficiently to make her seaworthy.

This is the largest steamer the China Borneo Co. have as yet berthed on their slip. She is of about 400 tons displacement and is 125 ft. long by 25 ft. beam. We learn that in any case the work to be done will be somewhat extensive and the renewal of the stern shoe alone will necessitate the running of a brass casting of over half a ton in weight.

A FRAUDULENT SHERIFF.

PLEADS GUILTY AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Yang Kiu Chai, a sheriff formerly in the employ of the Medical Hall was indicted on a charge of obtaining a forged document purporting to be from Wm. Schmidt & Co. whereby he obtained the sum of \$150 on the 10th September last. Prisoner was further charged with placing a false endorsement on the document, item. Mr. W. Rees-Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. L. Denney, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and Mr. K. J. Riecken, instructed by Mr. F. O. Barlow, of Messrs. Golding, Barlow and Morrill, appeared for the defendant.

Prisoner pleaded guilty to both counts, upon which the Judge was discharged.

Mr. Potter—Guilty. Why he has all along been so mysteriously silent?

Mr. Potter—The interpreter must be right. The interpretation is wrong.

His Lordship—Did he reserve his defence before the Magistrate?

Mr. Potter—Yes. In fact, it's very doubtful whether the Magistrate sent him up for trial at all.

The Attorney-General—You mustn't say that. You can't know. My Lord, my friend has just made a very irregular remark. His Lordship—I didn't hear what Mr. Potter said.

Mr. Potter—That's all right.

The Attorney-General—The fact of the case stated that prisoner was a sheriff employed by the Medical Hall. On the 10th September last, he went to the office of Messrs. Jensen and Company, where Mr. J. Riecken is employed as an assistant.

His Lordship—I notice that prisoner is described as sheriff of the S.S. *Sut An*.

The Attorney-General—That was the address he gave. I'm going to explain the facts. I have just stated that he was a sheriff. The prisoner presented a document for payment of \$50, purporting to be from Wm. Schmidt and Company, gun and rifle makers, due from Mr. J. Riecken. He asked for payment on the faith of the endorsement on the bill. The money was paid by the sheriff in the presence of a *notary*, and prisoner signed it. "Fook shau shau" meaning "Received." Some time afterwards, as the sheriff was entering the amount in the books, he became suspicious of the signature "J. Riecken," and consulted the gentleman who had signed the bill and said he had nothing to do with the matter. On the 20th September, prisoner went to Messrs. Jensen and Company's office on business, and it was pointed out to him that the signature on the bill was not that of Mr. Riecken and that the latter had never any business with Wm. Schmidt and Company. Prisoner at first denied having received the money but at last admitted it and said that if the document was returned to him he would refund the amount. The Police were in the mean time communicated with and defendant was arrested.

He represented Wm. Schmidt and Company as Jensen and Company and said that Jensen was not authorised to collect bills on behalf of the firm, but the manager of the Medical Hall said that he had business dealings with Messrs. Jensen and Company and consequently the defendant had the opportunity of constantly having Mr. Riecken's signature before him prior to the fraud. In that case he was not going to do anything uncommon but he would ask the Court to adopt a course which was quite regular. He asked that the Police should be required to say what they knew of the man as the only one of similar frauds.

Mr. Potter objected.

His Lordship—The moment I looked at the date on the bill, I knew that the document was a fraud.

Mr. Potter—I'm a patent fraud.

His Lordship—I'm a patent to a European, not a Chinese.

Mr. Potter—Absolutely.

Continuing, Counsel said that the position was this. On the 10th September, the document was presented and cashed. An hour later the fraud was detected. No steps were taken until the 19th September, almost ten days later. The prisoner in the meantime went about his business. He made no attempt to run away. Prisoner if he had any intention of defrauding anyone must have known that the signature was not that of Mr. Riecken and that the moment the fraud was detected he would be arrested. Messrs. Jensen and Company's sheriff sent for defendant on the 19th September and although no reason was given for his appearance, the defendant went without any hesitation. He was asked if he had obtained the money. Defendant replied in the negative but immediately the circumstances were recalled he admitted receiving the money. If the acknowledgment of the effect had not been signed by the defendant, there would have been no possibility of conviction.

The Attorney-General—Prisoner has pleaded guilty and my friend says he is not guilty. It reminds me of Mr. Justice Fawcett, who once told a jury: "Prisoner says he is guilty and you, gentlemen, say he is not."

His Lordship—I quite appreciate Mr. Potter's point. (To Mr. Potter) There are extenuating circumstances you are putting forward.

Mr. Potter—They're more than that.

His Lordship—Your point is to bring forward extenuating circumstances in mitigation of sentence.

Mr. Potter—Yes.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter stated that he strenuously opposed the Attorney-General's application to ask the Police to speak to defendant's character.

His Lordship—I shan't do that unless you wish to call witnesses.

Mr. Potter stated that he did not wish to call witnesses. He asked his Lordship to take into consideration a statement made by Mr. Niederhardt. The defendant had to collect \$70,000 a year in respect of one firm alone and never failed to account for every penny of it. The present offence was a lapse from his previous good conduct. For some reason or other which he did not know he was led to commit the crime. He asked that his Lordship should deal with prisoner as leniently as he possibly could.

THE "BEDFORD" OFFERED AT AUCTION.

WRECK WITHDRAWN FROM SALE.

The auction rooms of Joo, W. Hall at Yokohama, the *Japan Advertiser* reports, were crowded to their utmost capacity at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the hour set for the sale of the ill-fated British cruiser *Bedford* which recently ran on the rocks off Ojia, the large crowd being made up mostly of interested speculators who anticipated considerable lively bidding on the cruiser. Representatives from Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, and one Korean firm were present to participate in the bidding. At a quarter past ten, auctioneer Abbey gently tapped his gavel and opened the bidding. Starting at ¥20,000 the bidding soon reached 40,000. Here there was considerable hesitancy shown by the bidders, and it was some time before the amount offered advanced, but by slight advances that took half-hour's urging by the eloquent auctioneer the bids went to 49,000 and failed on further advance. Mr. Abbey, announcing this figure to be too low for the reserve, said that the wreck would be temporarily withdrawn from auction until he received further advice from a British Consul of the British Squadron, who had authorised the sale of the cruiser at auction. An attempt has been made to reach the Admiral by wireless, but as the exact location of the British Squadron is not known at present, Mr. Abbey has not as yet been able to communicate with the Admiral. It is understood that several parties are anxious to purchase the wrecked cruiser, and have offered more than the price reached at the auction, and as soon as Admiral Winsloe is communicated with, it is quite likely that the sale will be consummated. The offers made by the Japanese firms at the auction appearing very low for a cruiser that cost the British Government nearly a million pounds, it may be said that most of the firms bidding have visited the wreck and have a good conception of the value of the vessel as she now lies, and must also figure not only upon the addition to cost of salvaging but also upon an excessive Customs duty which the Japanese Government inspectors have declared will be charged upon all old iron, steel, brass and gun metal brought into the country.

A British navy officer now in Japan, who has recently visited and inspected the *Bedford* wreck, stated to a representative of the *Japan Advertiser*, that little of value remains for salvage. Everything movable, to the anchors and chains, not to mention the guns and other implements, have already been transported to Hongkong. The position of the wreck is such that she could never be moved, besides, a hole of sixty feet in diameter exists in one section. It is only a question of time, according to this officer, when she will go to pieces. The magazines, however, are still intact and filled with valuable shells, explosives, &c. It is very doubtful, owing to this part of the vessel being so many decks below the surface and on account of its extreme depth and the strong tides, whether it will be possible to extract these. If so, it would prove a very profitable purchase; otherwise the wreckage merely represents the value of scrap iron. The *Japan Advertiser* added as a rumour current, which seems to have considerable foundation in fact, that the Japanese salvage company which obtained the salvage contract for removing and transporting everything possible, did not fulfil the terms of its contract and that suit may be entered against it unless the matter is privately settled through other sources. The contract was a liberal one, giving the company 25 per cent. commission on the value of everything saved and transported to Hongkong, but so as to protect the salvage company the British Admiralty guaranteed that under any circumstances this would not prove less than 5,000 yen. The Company, however, made no attempt to obtain any of the articles, which were difficult to extract, but contented itself with merely taking the easy pickings and depending on their guarantee. The work had to be completed by other means. The officers of the fleet have remonstrated against this and claim that the letter and intent of the contract has never been fulfilled.

A LUNATIC AT LARGE.

SAIGON-BORN CHINESEMAN WHO "KILLED" THREE FRENCHMEN.

The usual serenity of the Police Court composed was somewhat modified this morning by the lively conduct of a burly Chinaman who made himself a radiating point round which gathered a motley crowd of interested onlookers. The cause that led to the stranger's appearance in the precincts of the Magistracy was that last night he engaged a rickshaw at Sack-tong-tai and after compelling the puller to sprint round the district for a matter of about an hour and a half at breakneck speed he started the mock Jehu by flitting refusing to pay for the luxury at the conclusion of the ordeal. Not only that, but he made things hum a bit by sustaining a running flow of conversation which greatly charmed and fascinated his hearers, bringing the Jehu. It was not long before a European constable appeared on the scene and gently escorted him to the lock-up. At the Central Police Station this morning, the qualitative related in broken French the story of how he killed a trio of Frenchmen while in Saigon gloating over the heroic feat the while and further stated in all seriousness that he was no less a personage than the notorious Sun A. War himself. His glory was short-lived, however, because in the next few minutes he was ushered into the presence of Mr. E. R. Hallifax, and Inspector Robertson asked that the man be recommended to the Lunatic Asylum authorities. The Magistrate being agreeable to the suggestion, the party in question was escorted to his new home, with a large crowd of people who apparently took a deep interest in his future career (trailing in his wake).

TAILORS ON STRIKE.

Reports are to hand that a great many of the Chinese tailors employed by local European firms have gone on strike for bigger wages and shorter hours. Strange to relate, the European establishments that employ Chinese tailors pay their workmen far better wages than do the Chinese shops, nor do they insist upon long hours. As a matter of fact, plenty of the tailors in the European shops go and work for somebody else after they have finished their employer's service. It is not to be supposed, of course, that the strike would affect seriously the position of trade of those firms interested, but unfortunately this want of work has led to a depletion of the tailor's guild funds, and as a consequence a series of thefts has occurred in several local establishments, pointing in each case to the participation, in the felony, of some of the strikers.

From inquiries made amongst some leading Chinese tailors, it would appear that they are not very much affected by the strike but that it is in active operation is only too apparent. At any rate, it behoves the proprietors of tailoring houses to take even more than usual precautions against thieves at present.

"WITH BEAT AND GUN."

REVIEW.

WITH BEAT AND GUN IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY (second edition) by HENNING THOMAS WADE. Shanghai: the Shanghai Mercury, Ltd. \$7.50.

In past times few writers' pens have so much delighted us as that which has been wielded by the able hand of Mr. Henning Thomas Wade who in himself has personified a *vide murem* for nearly all forms of sports that are dear to the hearts of exiles from the Old Country. But best of all he shows just how the Eastern resident can enjoy, in a remote degree, probably, the delights in replica of a day amongst the black-games or the partridges at Home when the *sit* is savoring is boating up from the sea across the moor or the ploughed lands and everything tends to make the heart feel glad.

If I mistake not—and it may be that I may have made mention of it before in these columns—it was Sir Thomas Jackson who emphatically declared at his farewell banquet that during his long sojourn in the country of China he had kept his health mostly by assiduous pursuit of the.

ELUSIVE CHINA PHEASANT.

As is well known, Sir Thomas was an ardent sportsman, and as such he helped greatly to improve by restrictionary methods the preservation of game in our own territories in the way of prohibiting shooting in the close season. In this respect he had the valuable support of our esteemed O.A.G., Sir Henry Myn.

Of course it may be objected that in an article dealing with purely Yangtze Valley sport, Hongkong should take a back seat: still I cannot help but comment upon a few Hongkong and his island reminiscences that stand out before me. As Mr. Wade points out, the great danger to sport lies in the fact that certain regions accessory may be "shot out" so that the birds habitant are driven away to less frequented localities. The author, further, tentatively remarks that "There are those who expect their cup always to be full though they constantly quaff it and yet never replenish it." Which is just another case of the "widow's curse goes wrong."

It used to be the way of it that tremendously large bags were reported from our own New Territory, but in these latter days sportsmen when coming back by rail to protea Kowloon appear to prefer to rely upon the unrelieved mystery of their game-bags, most of which, cynically enough, bear an attenuated aspect as the gun-men step ashore from the Ferry (Probably the bag has been left behind for the Bay to carry.) At the same time it has to be admitted that some

of game have been got in the New Territory of late years, and if the sportsman could only chase his time and season it is within my own knowledge that there is excellent shooting to be gotten over there, in snipe, wild swan, woodcock, duck and pigeon, with an occasional chance at the small species of deer that flourish in the hills bordering Sanchoo River.

I trust that Mr. Wade will pardon me for talking about purely local things while I am supposed to be writing a review of his book, but as a matter of fact his accounts of feats accomplished and things done go so into the blood that one cannot refrain from harking back upon one's own experiences in China.

However, I cannot do better than to conclude with one of Mr. Wade's own thoughtful observations, expecting to declare that his book will adorn any book-shelf which belongs to the lover of sport in the East or elsewhere. His statement is so concise and explicit that it may be quoted *ad verbum*—

"Naturally enough there would be much more shooting in what may be termed the 'houseboat radius' were the municipalities called *chiao shan* for partridges, pheasants and quail not so wilfully and obviously disregarded. There are, unfortunately, people who eat, and who, worse still, glory in eating, game right through the summer, while the rail and coast steamers carry away birds in thousands all the year round. A betterment worth working for would be to get the Chinese Government to make the export of game draw certain times of the year punishable by law, and to seek the co-operation of the French and International Municipal Councils and the Agents of the several steamship lines to carry that law, as far as they were able, into effect. The disease is here: we wait for the physician."

E. H.

A PEKING telegram says that King George's coronation will take place in June next year, and the Chinese Government intends to appoint Prince Ching's son, Prince Tsai Chao, as Ambassador to the congratulatory mission. Lord Li Ching-fang, the retiring Minister, will be appointed as Secretary to the mission.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR'S LIABILITY.

IMPORTANT POINT DECIDED BY THE FUISHE JUDGE.

The Acting Police Judge, Mr. Justice H. Zealand, delivered judgment in the Summary Court this afternoon in the case in which J. C. Lorenz, a Haibai Master at Kowloon, and Mrs. Lorenz filed a suit against L. Gamson, proprietor of the Astor House Hotel, to recover the sum of \$550 for damage done to the goods and belongings of plaintiffs owing to and through the negligence of defendant and his servants while the plaintiffs were staying at the hotel. Mr. P. M. Hodgson, of Messrs. Ewins and Hamster, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. O. K. King Siu represented the defendant. His Lordship said that his finding in that case would be in favour of the plaintiffs. That the plaintiffs' personal effects were damaged was not disputed and it was not suggested that the evidence of such damage was contested. He was satisfied that during heavy rains, the luggage-room became swamped and in his opinion the place was unfit to hold luggage at such times. The plaintiff stated that when their luggage was taken out, water streamed out of it. When the boxes were placed on the truck, they were found to be so heavy, that the rollers banged them on the truck and a quantity of liquid came out of them—more than one tumbler of water. In view of the fact that about eight inches of rain fell during two days, he had no hesitation in saying that the luggage got swamped. In his opinion, the damage was due principally to the heavy rains which fell on the morning of the 29th June. His Lordship dealt with the point of law raised by the defence that the plaintiffs were not entitled to damages because they did not open the boxes then and there but it came out in evidence that the plaintiffs had to proceed to Kowloon at a certain hour and obviously there was no time to examine the contents of the boxes. Plaintiffs' frank demeanour in the box had a most convincing effect on his Lordship's mind. Mr. Blumenthal, the manager of the Astor House, made certain statements in the box which amounted to an admission of liability and he had tried to qualify that admission by saying that there might have been bottles containing liquid in the boxes and if the bottles got broken he was not liable. The evidence, he never distinctly showed that there were no bottles in the trunks. The question of liability had not been settled by any English Court but the matter had been litigated in 24 cases and there it was held that the moment the luggage was brought into a hotel it was under the protection of the landlord. It was, therefore, not necessary for him to deal with the point of law raised by Mr. Hodgson that the Common Law liability of the defendant as landlord commenced from the time the luggage receipts were handed by Mr. Blumenthal. He would give judgment for the plaintiffs with costs, the question of damages to be referred to the Registrar.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION.

The fixtures for 1910-1911 are as follows:—

1st Round.
H. K. Police vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.
73d Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.
87 Coy. R.G.A. Bye.
Must be completed on November 5th, 1910.
2nd Round.
87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.
88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 83d Coy. R.G.A.
H.K. Police Bye.
Must be completed on November 12th, 1910.
3rd Round.
83d Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.
H.K. Police vs. B.O.C.
88 Coy. R.G.A. Bye.
Must be completed on November 19th, 1910.
4th Round.
H.K. Police vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.
B.O.C. vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.
83d Coy. R.G.A. Bye.
Must be completed on November 26th, 1910.
5th Round.
3rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. H.K. Police
88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.
B.O.C. Bye.
Must be completed on December 3rd, 1910.
6th Round.
83d Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.
H.K. Police vs. B.O.C.
88 Coy. R.G.A. Bye.
Must be completed on December 10th, 1910.
7th Round.
H.K. Police vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.
83d Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.
17 Coy. R.G.A. Bye.
Must be completed on December 17th, 1910.
8th Round.
83d Coy. R.G.A. vs. H.K. Police
88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.
B.O.C. Bye.
Must be completed on December 24th, 1910.
9th Round.
87 Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.
88 Coy. R.G.A. vs. 73d Coy. R.G.A.
H.K. Police Bye.
Must be completed on December 31st, 1910.
10th Round.
H.K. Police vs. 87 Coy. R.G.A.
B.O.C. vs. 88 Coy. R.G.A.
83d Coy. R.G.A. Bye.
Must be completed on January 7th, 1911.

The dates given for above matches must be adhered to as far as possible except by the order of the committee.

Secretaries of Clubs will be notified of the grounds and names of referees each week.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

Two matches were decided yesterday afternoon in the above Club competition. One resulted in a one-sided game and the other a closely contested one. Barlow's team defeated Gregory's by one goal to nil, and the other game Gregory lost to Hamilton's team by 3 goals to nil.

REPUBLICAN MACAO.

"THE BREADLESS HOUSE."

The Hongkong Telegraph in its leading article on Monday, aptly quoted a Portuguese proverb, which may be parodied somewhat as follows: "Where the carcass is, there shall the birds be gathered together, and every single one of them will be a vulture." In Portugal Kingship, Nobility and Religion lie side, and the scramble for the spoils can only provide sport for the heartless and unfeeling. All the parties in the State have been vultures, and are not likely to change their character in changing their coat and their name. The amount of useful knowledge which enabled the usurper of power in Lisbon, President Fraga, to be a professor of a university once world-renowned and respected, does not include any knowledge of the actual circumstances and requirements of Macao. For he proclaimed to the ex-President of the "Leal Senado" that autonomy would be granted by the new political regime in Lisbon to the people and Colony of Macao. That unhappy man, the ex-President and present expounder of such views as might be expected to be held by such people as those who tore down their flag last week, has tamely trodden after his republican master.

For he appears to have expended upon the question of autonomy for Macao nothing that can be called thought. He has only said, as the English member did after Mr. Burke had spoken: "I say that to Mr. Braga, I say that to Mr. Braga," and then imagines that he has made an original speech. Neither the usurper nor he has really given the matter any serious consideration. Autonomy or complete self-government (saving only a veto in reserve which, remains there practically for ever) involves heavy duties and responsibilities, and makes imperative demands on men's purses, diligence and capability. Only the very greatest of the British Colonies are autonomous. Macao alone cannot even raise a corps of men for her garrison, which is sent her from Portugal, and of which we think she would be well rid, of that portion, small, we hope, which consists of an anti-religious gang of mutinous revolutionaries. She cannot even provide herself with a dock. Her gunboats have to come to Hongkong to be patched up when something goes wrong. How in the world is Macao going to provide for its yearly budget? Officials, armies and navies, police, a thrashed throng and hundreds of men have to be paid for by an autonomous Government. If it be objected that until

SENIOR MARQUES, the present Governor of Macao, went to Timor and governed that Colony as well and as wisely that he managed to make it not only self-sustaining but prosperous, Macao used to have to be led to pay for a portion of Timor's support, and that therefore Macao alone ought to be well able to manage for herself, we are driven to reply that the trade of Macao is dwindling and so is her revenue. The opium farm alone is about a third of what it used to be, and the remainder of the bulk of the revenue is derived from very unsavoury sources. Is it suggested that Macao should become the gambling hell and the stew of the East? Even if those bitter wells were further tapped, the result would still be meagre. One hope remained—once. It was that under the young King, who as he grew older might be expected to grow in strength and self-confidence, Portugal would enter upon an era of reform, political purity and unexampled prosperity. The undeveloped riches of Portugal and her still great Colonial Empire are of a value almost beyond belief, and would attract capital under an honest régime. It was hoped by lovers of Lusitania that the time was not far distant when Portugal would be in a position to guarantee the loan of six million dollars needed for

THE HARBOUR WORKS at Macao. When those works had been completed Macao would have been in a better position than she has been for two or three generations. For it must not be forgotten that the position of Macao was once extremely favourable for inland navigation. Even now, under proper administration, she might do something in the way of light draft motor boats trading in inland waters. But under republican autonomy, what will Macao get? Nothing. For the promise of autonomy under a régime that has not the confidence and the credit of the World at its back is no better than the promise of a drunken man. With just enough money barely to pay the salaries of her officials and that sums derived from sources we would rather not mention and the ruinous madness of the gaming tables, Macao will have to appeal to Lisbon, on her knees begging for aid. What will the pirates who govern the newest Republic reply? They will first advise the autonomous Macaense to rob the Church. I wish them joy of it. In other columns than those of this paper a writer who, with some propriety assumes a geometrical pseudonym which sufficiently proclaims his contradictions and a turbid mind, has

ATTACKED THE PRIESTHOOD of Portugal, including of course that of Macao. Even if the priest and were tainted with laxity of morals and paucity of learning, it would still be entitled to the privilege of citizenship, not could such faults on its part be made a valid excuse by the State to perpetrate an act of open pollution. It may be that the secular clergy of Portugal and her dependencies do not exhibit the same Apostolic virtues as that of other Catholic countries. If so, perhaps the disestablishment of the Church, while being an immoral and violent act, may in the end prove a blessing. I know that poor as the people are they will still contrive to support their clergy. This question is really beside the point. I do not see anywhere any justification for being valiant against unarmed priests. It is quite easy for a mob of half-drunken ruffians to attack and ill-use a few priests, but the case of such a deed does not diminish its cowardice and brutality. If the hungry people of Macao permit their Church to be robbed, they will not be any the

richer. I refuse to believe that the Macaenses as a whole can be guilty of such sacrilege. Those who imagine that the religious orders are rich, and that a lucrative source of wealth will be tapped by plundering them, are so deeply in error that I fear no argument of mine, no assurance of my real knowledge of the subject, will avail to enlighten them. I should not like to be present when the brave soldiers of autonomous Macao take over the property of the Jesuit Fathers, because I hate the sight of disgusting and violent deeds. But I should like to see the faces of the Ministers of the new Government when they have calculated and are contemplating the net result. What that will be is easy to forecast. After the expulsion of the religious orders hungry Macao will have more mouths to feed than ever and

LESS BREAD THAN EVER in her breadless house. What garrets there will be, what desperation! Indeed, I see no hope at all ahead and I should much like to hear of some really sound and practical scheme for making an autonomous Macao really solvent. It would be useful to know how it is to be done, and I shall be the first to congratulate those who can inform the public of an attempt, for the first time successful, to square the circle. It will be a valuable lesson in the higher mathematics of finance, and our own administration in Hongkong, with all its ability and conscientiousness will no doubt study it to advantage. Were it possible to make Macao pay her way without drawing on sources of revenue which our great non-Christian neighbour China has repudiated and is closing up, the republican faction would not gain at all by it, for so happy a discovery would be promptly taken advantage of by the Macaense to elect a royal senate, and re-hoist the king's flag. Speaking for myself and, I am assured, the overwhelming majority of Portuguese Macaense, such a consummation, so devoutly to be wished, would be acclaimed with delight, and indeed it is hard to imagine who could fail to rejoice at it—have those to whom I refrain from applying harsh epithets. I am sure, however, that when the most beautiful of the most exquisite music is being played, dogs will howl.

SO LET THEM HOWL at hearing of prayer for an autonomous and solvent Macao, with her King's flag flying from a loyal senate house. This is an aspiration for the impossible, we fear, but had there been a few more men of the courage of that gentleman who, being present at the disgraceful ceremony of the lowering of the King's flag, was brave enough and loyal enough to cry "Long live King Manuel!" and (we have heard, but are fain to disbelieve it) was brutally struck on the head with a scabbard by a soldier. Had there been a few more such, united and well led, that miserable business need never have taken place, and with the King's flag still flying, with the aid of much self-sacrifice, perhaps a self-sacrifice as great as that which glorified Macao of old, a successful effort might have been made to keep above the sloughs of insolvency as well as the mire of rebellion. Under a republican autonomy which must of necessity include all Chinese who are Portuguese "citizens," we shall be interested, and grieved at the inevitable result. Four-fifths of the land and nine-tenths of the capital in Macao belong to Chinese. The Chinese "citizens" outnumber their Portuguese fellows by more than four to one. *Mina, Beni, Thikil, Ugharim*. Good-bye sweet Cidade do Nome de Deus em China.

The insolence with which our Macao con- temporary the *Novo Mundo* accuses my country of Socialistic tendencies may be forgiven him in view of the fact that "a robber of heretics" (he applied the name to himself) called Lloyd George has to a certain extent succeeded in cramming some Socialistic legislation down the throats of a tame and submissive Parliament. But England is far from Socialist; Scotland is candidly individualist, and Scotland, sure of their own strength, can fend for themselves without begging for State aid; Catholic Ireland abhors Socialism, and what is true of the self-reliant Scots is true of the hardy and capable Protestants of Ulster. It is futile and only exposes the weakness of a defence without the cinema and armour of sound argument, to babble about republicanism and socialist tendencies in Europe as a justification for

RAISING THE RED FLAG OF REBELLION, committing high treason, murdering people in the streets, bombarding palaces, insulting religious ladies and invading the privacy and sanctity of their convents, plundering Churches, and in general behaving as rebels do behave. Dr. Luis A. Alarico has not been able to find any defence for these things, any more than he has found any compatibility between the impending or threatened expulsion of the Italian Sisters from the Casa de Beneficencia, and the prophecies he uttered of Macao's future prosperity under a republican régime. What conceivable justification will that able and candid dialectician succeed in making for the sentence of perpetual banishment from their country of the whole House of Braganza, especially Dom Manuel and his universally loved and respected mother, Queen Amelia? These admittedly gentle and harmless people, who represent all that dignified a Monarchy and one of the noblest families on earth, and all that should command reverence, admiration and loyalty, are robbed and driven away from their country. Perhaps the *Novo Mundo* will be lost in admiration at the honesty of the republican pirates in sending Dom Manuel's clothes after him. There is much to be said for robbing the Nobility, and every word of it worthy of the leader of a band of brigands. The existence of a class superior in birth and manners to others is of course intolerable to a mean mind, steeped in envy and jealousy. Its attitude is reminiscent of the French Revolution, where a poor man was sentenced to the guillotine for an offence in this world except that he had clean hands. It cannot be objected that the whole Nobility must be tormented out of their native country neck and crop because some of their number have been as vile, as corrupt

and as unpatriotic as the worst Commoners who have been robbing the public purse of Portugal and her Colonies. By the same argument out should go all the Commoners too. We are not surprised that there has been so far no mention in the piratical programme of a complete abolition of all police and all Law Courts. Now that the pirates are in at least temporary power, they will naturally have a police and Courts of their own, where everybody but themselves may be penalised, thus emulating the French Revolutionaries. I have already said nearly enough about the item of their programme which concerns Religion. I do not know what the Pope will say to it, but nobody need be surprised if this tyrannical interference with people's religious belief

LEADS TO CIVIL WAR try as the Holy Father may to avert so dire a calamity. Religious persecution pure and simple is the programme of Messrs. Marat, Danton, Robespierre, St. Just & Co., incarnate in Sr. Braga and his fellow Jacobins. The needless villany of it all will be apparent from the defence made by these rebels and their sympathisers. They point to the lamentable failure of the late Ministers of King Manuel to effect reforms as an excuse for not even making a pretence at a constitutional method of providing a remedy. The King has not reigned for two years before they attack, not his ministers, but him and his innocent family. They allege reasons which have been advanced for the justification of the French Revolution, without there being any analogy at all between the conditions prevailing in the France of 1789 and those in the Portugal of 1910. It cannot be too plainly and clearly said that the party now in Lisbon are in every sense of the word rebels and traitors, enemies of their Country, their Nation, their race, foes to God, and to all religion, especially that of the Cross, and sympathisers with, if not actually accomplices in, the murder of one King and the banishment of another. I have a

RIGHT TO DEMAND candour in any critic or partisan opponent of the views I have felt it my duty to express as a contributor to this newspaper. If any such critic or opponent is prepared to say honestly that he "does not like this republican and anti-religious business at all, but *que vous voulez?*" On *april* *vous*, that after all, a man must live, even if it be by submitting to tyranny, and joining with the tyrants, even at the cost of having to defend the indefensible," we shall say that this may apply to such officers and others whose stomachs are strong enough to stand the swallowing of a broken oar, but that it is no valid argument. . . . And if another kind of opponent will only be a little more candid and own up that he is really a looter and a pirate, and that robbing people doesn't hurt him at all, and that he actually is an enemy of the Christian religion, I answer that for being a pirate he ought to be hanged or otherwise dealt with by his lawful Government, and that as an enemy of God and the Christian Faith he will very surely find the fate in store for all those who blaspheme His holy Name, and that I regret that the days of Crusades are over.

THE TRIANGLE.

GREAT NORTHERN S.S. CO.

ITS PROMISES TO THE PUBLIC.

The Great Northern Railway Company is spending nearly two millions of dollars on the "hill," as the main line is known from Seac to Cascade Tunnel, in an effort to make the road impregnable against snow slides during the winter months. This vast sum of money is being expended for the construction of snow sheds, timber and concrete, for rebuilding two miles of the main line and near Bern, East of the East portal of the big bore; for new buildings at Wellington and Seac; for additional tracks at Wellington; and for other work incidental to a model winter rendezvous for a large body of men whose duty it shall be to fight snow and keep the main line open at all times that the Company may serve its patrons as it desires.

In the latter part of last April, several weeks after the destructive snow slide at Wellington, in which a number of lives were lost and much valuable property destroyed, James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors; L. W. Hill, President; L. C. Gilman, assistant to the president; Chief Engineer Hogeland, and other officials, visited Wellington and vicinity, and after investigating conditions, the veteran head of the system then and there decided to spare no money in making the "hill" as safe as possible during the winter months. In extending the road to the Coast, Mr. Hill surmounted all sorts of obstacles, and when told by his Engineers that the changes and betterments would cost a vast amount of money, he told them to go ahead, and do the "job as it should be done." The fulfilment of this order will be accomplished by the first of November, and possibly before, and by the time the Snow King spreads his mantle over the mountains the Great Northern will be in a position to operate trains and make time over the Cascade as it never has before. Should anything happen to cause a tie up at Wellington, passengers can rest assured that there will not be a repetition of last winter's disaster, as along the entire stretch swept by the slide will be a reinforced concrete snow shed, 3,300 feet long, the only one of its kind in the world. To protect its patrons and its property the Great Northern is spending \$500,000 on this shed.

Events Coming.

Thursday, 20th October.
Property sale by Hughes and Hong, 11 o'clock, noon.
Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Monday, 24th October.
Breaking-up of Camp, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
Wednesday, 26th October.
Oriental Yacht Club, annual meeting.
Friday, 18th October.
Opening Night of Harnston's Grand Circus at Causeway Bay, 9 p.m.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK having amalgamated with the Banque du Nord on 17th October, 1910, under the style of THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, all the Assets and Liabilities of the former are transferred to the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1910. 1659

NOTICE.

THE Assets, Liabilities and Business of the Russo-Chinese Bank have been taken over by the Russo-Asiatic Bank as from the 17th day of October, 1910, and the Business formerly carried on by the Russo-Chinese Bank will be CONTINUED by the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in the same premises and under the same management.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1910. 1660

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA"
Captain Eckhard, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1910. 1661

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE"
Captain P. Giesche, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 20th October, at 6 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD,
MELBOURNE & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1910. 1662

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of October, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th of Oct. at 6.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 30th of October, 1910, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO
Ex ss. *Therapia* from Smyrna.
NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD,
MELBOURNE & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1910. 1663

COMMERCIAL.

19th October, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.,—

Alla...	4/9
Anglo-Java...	11s. 7
Anglo-Malaya...	23/3 ex div.
Balgownie...	51/4
Batu Tiga...	100/-
Bertam...	71/-
Bukit Kajang (pp)...	40/-
Carry Uniteds...	13/9 prem.
Castlefields...	120/-
Changkat Serdangs...	51/4
Cheras (part paid)...	38 prem.
Do. (fully paid)...	51/8
Damansara...	150/-
Eastern Internationals...	11/9 prem.
Glenagly...	52
Highlands and Lowlands 101/6 ex div.	
Indragiri...	51/7
Kamunings...	51/8 prem.
Kuala Lumpur...	165/-
Landrons (fully paid)...	100/-
Landrons (pp)...	—
Leobury...	75/-
Llogis...	41/6
London Asiatics...	107/- ex div.
London Ventures...	61/-
Merlimau...	61/-
Pajamas...	51/2
Pegohs...	51/2
Rubber Trusts...	20/- prem.
Sagras...	120/-
Sandycrofts...	51/3
Selangor...	51/3
Selinda...	41/9
Shelfords...	70/-
Singapore & Johore...	51/2
Singapore Paras...	101/-
Singapore Ohhs...	97/6
Singapore Kapars...	41/9
Singapore...	32/6
Tontrangle...	21/- prem.
United Serdangs...	100/-
United Singapore...	51/4
United Sumatra...	51/8
United Langkats...	50/-
Duffs...	41/9
Tronohs...	32/- ex div.
Pam Rubber...	101/- per lb.

Intimations.

ASAHI
ASAHI
ASAHI
and
SAPPORO
SAPPORO
SAPPORO
BEER.

AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL
AT
ANGLO-JAPANESE
EXHIBITION.

PRICES:
4 Doz. Quarts \$12.00 per case
8 Doz. Pints \$13.50 " "

OF ALL
WINE
MERCHANTS

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

458

Intimations.

APPLES!

"TASMANIAN STURMERS"

of
EXCELLENT QUALITY
20 cants per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM CO.,
LIMITED.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEES, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. 161

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT: FRIDAY, OCT. 28th, at 9 p.m.

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY.

Our New all Star Company of London and Continental Artists.

30 IN NUMBER
JOHN BOUGAL'S
Most up-to-date Animal Act in the World.

FIVE FULLY GROWN TIGERS

Performing in a large cage erected in the Circus arena.

THE BROTHERS KAVANAGH,
AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER SOCIETY JUGGLERS.

THE WEITZMAN TROUPE
(5 in Number)

Gymnasts, Equestrians and Acrobats.

THE TRIO FROLIO
Two Ladies and One Gentleman.

THE SISTERS LOUISE AND ANGELINA BASCA
In their great Surprise Sharpshooting Act with Repeating Rifles and Pistol.

(Cartridges 22 Shot).

Piccolo and Fiori (Continental Comedians)

With their Canine Wonders who appeared before the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

ALSO THE FUNNY DUMMY AGOUSTE "SHADOW"
WHO PERFORMS THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE PROGRAMME.

RUDSIT, TRAMP CYCLIST.

DICK HAYES,
Talking and Singing Clown.

NOVELLAS,
The Mirthful Mimic.

AND
THE CHAMPION ALL ROUND DUO,

JENNIE & WILLIE HARMSTON-LOVE.

OUR STUD-UP-PERFORMING-HORSES-AND-POIES-TRAINED-AND-INTRODUCED-BY
AFRED BYAN.

OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS.

Our Menagerie consists of performing Elephants, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Kangaroo, Emu,
African Baboon, Dogs, Monkeys, &c.

Booking for Boxes and First Class Chairs at ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCES

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Doors open at 3 o'clock. Performance at 4 sharp. Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

Evening Performances at 9 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box 6 Chairs \$15.00
Single Seat (Box) 3.00
Chairs 2.00
Gallery (Natives only) 50

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price to the 3rd and 4th seats.

Booking at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

N.B.—Special Train will run before and after the Performance.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.

COL. BOB LOVE, Manager.

R. ALTON,
W. H. BROWNE, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1910. 1657

19th October, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.,—

Alla...	4/9
Anglo-Java...	11s. 7
Anglo-Malaya...	23/3 ex div.
Balgownie...	51/4
Batu Tiga...	100/-
Bertam...	71/-
Bukit Kajang (pp)...	40/-
Carry Uniteds...	13/9 prem.
Castlefields...	120/-
Changkat Serdangs...	51/4
Cheras (part paid)...	38 prem.
Do. (fully paid)...	51/8
Damansara...	150/-
Eastern Internationals...	11/9 prem.
Glenagly...	52
Highlands and Lowlands 101/6 ex div.	
Indragiri...	51/7
Kamunings...	51/8 prem.
Kuala Lumpur...	165/-
Landrons (fully paid)...	100/-
Landrons (pp)...	—
Leobury...	75/-
Llogis...	41/6
London Asiatics...	107/- ex div.
London Ventures...	61/-
Merlimau...	61/-
Pajamas...	51/2
Pegohs...	51/2
Rubber Trusts...	20/- prem.
Sagras...	120/-
Sandycrofts...	51/3
Selangor...	51/3
Selinda...	41/9
Shelfords...	70/-
Singapore & Johore...	51/2
Singapore Paras...	101/-
Singapore Ohhs...	97/6
Singapore Kapars...	41/9
Singapore...	32/6
Tontrangle...	21/- prem.
United Serdangs...	100/-
United Singapore...	51/4
United Sumatra...	51/8
United Langkats...	50/-
Duffs...	41/9
Tronohs...	32/- ex div.
Pam Rubber...	101/- per lb.

19th October, 1910.

Hongkong.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAPOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$2,019 3 0	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/9 = \$12.45	5 % \$200 sellers \$200 10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$30,558	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909	30 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	none	\$10 for 1908	51 % \$175 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000 Tls. 225,000	Tls. 205,119	Interim div. of 7/6 for 1909	5 % Tls. 122 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$27,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	2 % \$40
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$7,767	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 % \$195 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 % \$115
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 % \$355
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$57,748 \$57,748 \$57,748	Dr. \$3,777	\$2 1/2 for 1908	... \$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	NIL	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	... \$22 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$57,748 \$57,748 \$57,748	\$14,756	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 % \$31 1/2 and 6
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$118,100 \$118,100 \$118,100	£7,537.84	£6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/6 11/16 = \$5.154	... \$58 1/2 and 1/4
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$118,100 \$118,100 \$118,100	£7,537.84	Final div. of 2/6 per share (comp. 14) making in all 4/6 per share for 1908 & an int. div. of 1/6 per share on acc. for 1909	5 % \$6/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$71,850 \$71,850 \$71,850	\$1,159	A dividend of 7 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	5 % \$23 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$62,681 \$62,681 \$62,681		A bonus of 5 %	6 % \$10
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	Dr. \$8,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6. 1910	6 % \$145 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	Dr. \$185,893	\$5 for 1897	... \$15
Mining.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$215,000 \$215,000 \$215,000	£1,435	Interim of 1/6 for 1910 (coupon No. 14)	9 % Tls. 15 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$215,000 \$215,000 \$215,000	none	First year	Pa. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$4,718 \$4,718 \$4,718	none	\$1 per share 1910 dividend	5 % \$7 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	... \$0/-
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,275 \$25,275 \$25,275	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	... \$9 sellers
Feawick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,275 \$25,275 \$25,275	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	... \$9 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$550,000 \$550,000 \$550,000	\$254,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	41 % \$54 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$13,765	\$2 1/2 for half year ended 30.6. 1909	... \$49 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 55,700 Tls. 55,700 Tls. 55,700	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4. 1910	8 % Tls. 72
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 16,000 Tls. 16,000 Tls. 16,000	Tls. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 % Tls. 108
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.10	51 % Tls. 97 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,875 \$751,875 \$751,875	\$44,041	\$2 for 1907	8 % \$122 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$1,277	\$5 on old shares \$1 5/8 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	51 % \$72
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$7,971	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910	7 % \$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 % \$72 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000	\$269	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 % \$52 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000	Tls. 61,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	61 % Tls. 122 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000	\$1,958	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910	81 % \$59
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	81 % Tls. 101 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	51 % \$34
International Cotton-Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 % Tls. 50 sales
Loon-kuo-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000	Tls. 4,839	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 % Tls. 50 sales
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	17 % Tls. 220 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,100 \$1,100 \$1,100	\$648	15 % per share for 1909	... \$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000	NIL	60 cents for 1909	61 % \$9
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$5,242	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	... \$1.20 sellers
China Do. Do. (Special shares)	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$1,603	80 cents for 1909	10 % \$8 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$1,891	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	61 % \$17
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	\$4,390	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 % \$4.50 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$670	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 % \$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000	\$11,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per share for year end. 28.2.10	6 % \$10 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	\$7,615	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 % \$76 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	9 % \$91 sales
Hongkong Rice Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000	Tls. 110,682	Interim dividend of Tls. 12 1/2 15th March	5 % Tls. 1,050
Manchurian Rice Mills, Works on Landbouwen poliatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 110,682	Tls. 12 1/2 15th June & Tls. 15.00 15th Sept	51 % \$13 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 % \$31 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Pa. 18,640	None	... \$8
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000	Tls. 21,827	No dividend this year	2 % Tls. 122 1/2 sales
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 6,350	First year	... \$29 sellers
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	50 Halong	25 Currency	none	none	None	... \$800
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$18,096	None	... Hongkong current
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$17,958	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	8 % \$24 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.05	8 % \$5 1/2 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$44	15 % per ordinary share for year ended 31.5.10	5 % \$11 sales
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,041	35 cents for 1909	... \$5 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000	\$2,012	3 % for 1909	... \$6 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	none	none	\$782	None	... \$2 buyers

Hotel.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!

AT THE

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD,

Telephone No. 907.

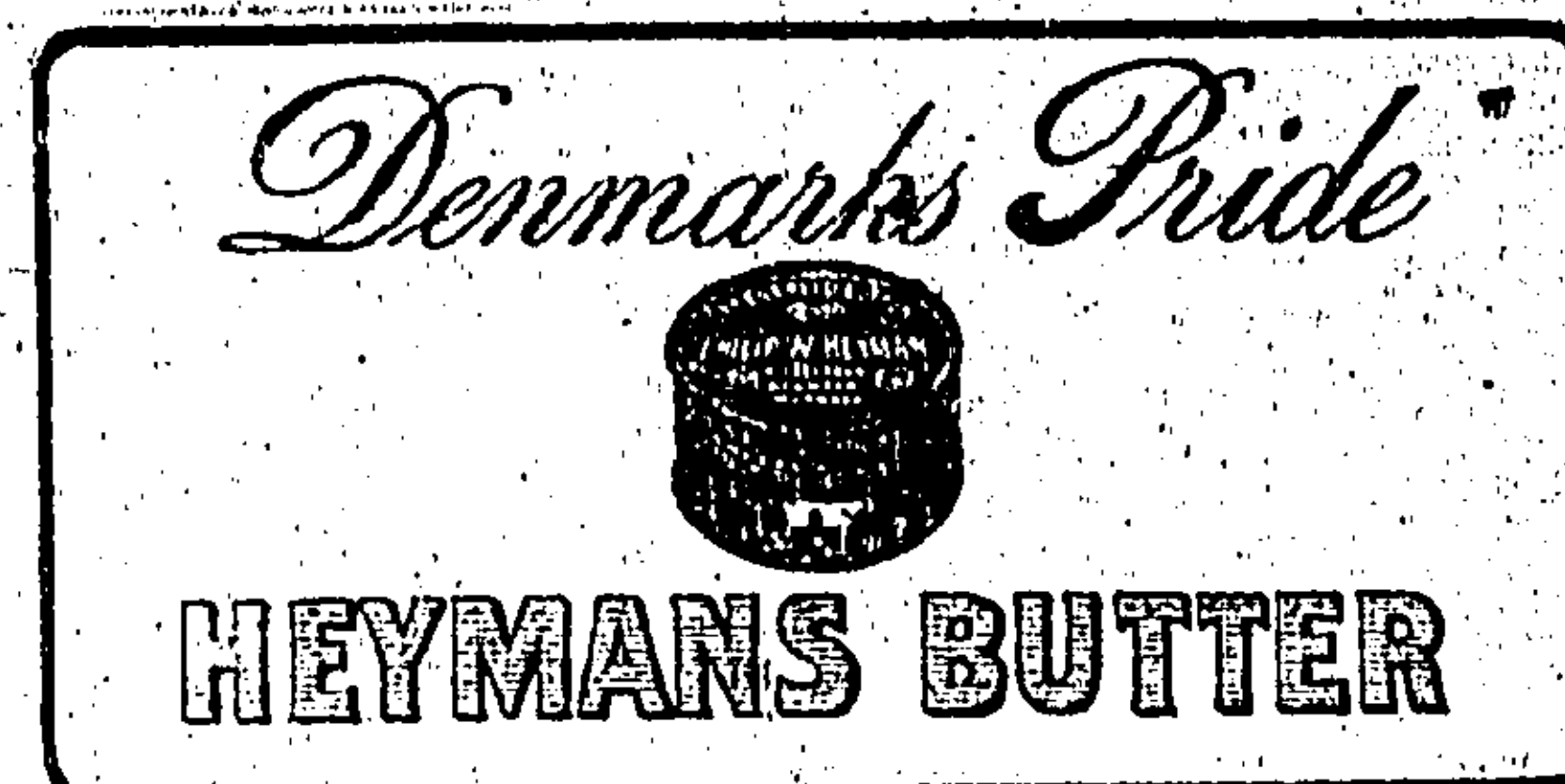
Sessions 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 Noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. are reserved for Ladies and Children only.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1910.

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
 11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.
 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
 every half hour.

SUNDAYS:

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes
 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes
 12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
 5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:

8.45 a.m. to 9.45 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 1st April, 1908.

HUNG ON & CO.

SHOW ROOM AND STORE

at the Premises formerly occupied by
 A CHEE & CO.,
 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver
 Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all
 descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on
 hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their
 FURNITURE STORE

at
 No. 19, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to
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Have been patronized by the Hongkong
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 Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other
 leading Establishments in the Colony, to
 whom reference can be made as to the
 Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
 Furniture, etc., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
 follows:-

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
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 our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
 faction."

(Sd.) A. S. Watson & Co.,
 15th May, 1909.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and
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IN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909.

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
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